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(Telephone No. 66.)

Hongkong, 24th June, 1889.

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CHOLERA MIXTURE.
As prescribed and recommended by Dr. AYRES, Colonial Surgeon, when President of the Hongkong Sanitary Board.

To be used in cases of vomiting and purging attended with violent pain.

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DOSE:—Ten to twenty drops in brandy and water.

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ASTRINGENT PILLS.

FOR DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, &c.

DOSE:—One pill after each liquid Motion.

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ANODYNE LINIMENT.

For relieving pain in all cases of Spasms, Colic, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Inflammation of the Bowels, &c.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:—Sprinkle some on hot Flannel or Spongio Plaine soaked in boiling water and apply over the seat of pain.

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Invaluable necessities and appliances of all kinds kept in stock.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG, CHINA AND MANILA.

MARRIAGE.

At Union Church, Hongkong, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. J. Bonfield, SAMUEL GROUNDWATER, third son of William Lyell Groundwater, of Aberdeen, to JEANNE, youngest daughter of the late James P. Niven.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1889.

As will be seen by a Reuter's telegram published in another part of this issue, the British Government has lost no time in bringing the Delagoa Bay affair to a decisive point. It would appear that, without giving any notice, the Portuguese authorities arbitrarily took upon themselves to cancel the concession of the Delagoa Bay railway on the wretched pretence that the work had not been completed within the time stipulated; and not contented with that, actually proceeded to violent measures, by uprooting the rails and arresting the employees of the Company. The seriousness of the situation must have been of no trifling character when the British Consul considered it necessary to report to his Government that the lives and liberties of British subjects were in danger. Under such circumstances but one sensible course was left open, and the Marquis of Salisbury proved equal to the occasion. There was no time for the interchange of diplomatic messages, the position of affairs—with the lives of outraged British subjects in serious danger—demanded immediate and firm action. And consequently the Government of Portugal has been promptly informed that

it will be held responsible for all losses caused to investors at Delagoa Bay, and that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs condemns the conduct of the Portuguese authorities as high-handed and unjust. To speak of an ultimatum from Great Britain to a feeble power like Portugal would appear the height of absurdity; yet the tone of Lord Salisbury's despatch to the Government of Dom Luis unmistakably indicates that any trifling will be dangerous. It would, of course, be no great triumph to crush a helpless nation like the Portuguese, but it must be remembered that helplessness is no excuse for high-handed and unjust proceedings like those at Delagoa Bay, and if Portugal is not willing to listen to reason, then force must be used to bring the Lisbon Ministry to their senses.

There are certain races of people in the world who are truly incomprehensible. Amongst these the Portuguese—and more especially that branch of the parent stock which owes its birthright to Macao—hold a place in the front rank. When it was known on Tuesday that trouble had arisen in East Africa between Portugal and Great Britain there was great and loud rejoicing in the ranks of the stuck-up, starchy little crowd of junior clerks, moribund brokers and general loafers, who are so ready to forget that they are indebted for their daily bread and their dandy, slop-made garments to a British colony and to British good nature. It must not be assumed that we are alluding to the Portuguese merchants and old residents, who have times out of number loyally recognised their obligations to the one country in the world that has ever stood the true friend of Lusitanian independence, but only to that ungrateful class of hybrids who have been born and fostered here, and who would now, like snarling curs, if they dared, turn round and bite the hand that has fed them. According to these precocious gentry Great Britain has been for generations the oppressor of their country, an incubus on its prosperity. Like poor, half-mad Queen Mary, nicknamed "The Bloody," in regard to the loss of Calais, these Macao exquisites would, from their constant chatter on their favorite theme, try to make the world believe that the words "LOURENCO MARQUES" will be found written on their hearts after their immortal souls have passed inside "the ivory gates and golden." Let us in a few sentences instruct these Portuguese leather-bed warriors, who imagine that ridiculous bounce and bravado are true patriotism, regarding two or three leading incidents of their country's history, with which they seem to have no acquaintance.

After the war with Spain, terminated in 1668 by the treaty of Lisbon, by which the independence of Portugal was recognised by the Spanish Government, the Duke of BRAGANCA ascended the throne under the title of JOAO IV. And now we will quote a little bit of history:—

"For the next hundred years Portugal vegetated in a state of inglorious apathy. Her ancient glory had departed, never to return, the nation was steeped in ignorance and bigotry, and from having been one of the greatest maritime powers of Europe, the Portuguese were content with becoming a commercial dependant, rather than an ally, of Great Britain."

On the outbreak of war between France and Spain about the year 1799, the Regent JOAO, son of mad MARIA, finding that he could not maintain even a shadow of independence, threw himself and his country wholly on the protection of Great Britain. It was this hero, frightened at the great NAPOLEON's threats to set aside the reigning dynasty in Portugal, who quietly "cleared" with his family to Rio Janeiro, leaving his Portuguese subjects to look after themselves. The Peninsular War and the invasion of Portugal by the French followed, and it was the victory of the combined British and Portuguese troops at Vimiera in 1808 which freed the country from the invader. From that time up to the present Great Britain has been Portugal's best and only friend, both in peace and war. England has been the great mart for Portuguese commerce, she has lent a bankrupt state money to keep itself afloat and rendered assistance in every possible way, has even aided the nation in its extremity by force of arms. In 1832, when constitutional Portugal was threatened by the faithless Dom MIGUEL, supported by the nobles, monks and rabble who had spread misrule and anarchy through the land—who was it that saved the country from the iron rule of an autocratic and unscrupulous tyrant? It was English capital that raised the fleet which enabled Dom PEDRO to land at Oporto, and to the Scottish Admiral NAPIER were mainly due the successful operations in favor of Dona MARIA on the coast of Algarve, which led to the alliance with the Great Powers, and the Convention of Evora.

The foregoing is, in brief, Portugal's history for the past two hundred and fifty years, and it shows plainly enough that but for Britain's aid "fair Lusitania" as an independent kingdom would long

since have been wiped off the map of Europe. And how has all this been requited? By rabid abuse in the more ignorant of the Portuguese newspapers, and by base ingratitude from the emigrants of Macao who owe all they possess to the hospitality, the freedom, and the privileges they have enjoyed in Hongkong. These sucking would-be politicians and patriots are aggrieved because disputes have at times arisen between Britain and Portugal with regard to the slave trade and to certain places in Africa, conveniently or ignorantly forgetting that in almost every case England has given way when she could easily have asserted her rights. The decision at the Berlin Congress of 1885, by which the territory from Ambriz to the mouth of the Congo was ceded to Portugal, was in the opinion of almost every jurist in Europe a most ridiculous job on the part of the Emperor WILLIAM, but Britain loyally remained true to her obligations. And where, after all, is Portugal's grievance, in the most talked-of LOURENCO MARQUES affair? We shall be glad to be enlightened on this point, and further, should like to see some special defence why the whole of the so-called Portuguese colonies throughout the world should not be taken possession of by some nation capable of developing them, or allowed to govern themselves. One thing may be safely regarded as certain, which is that unless the Portuguese Government very speedily makes the *amende honorable* for this Delagoa Bay outrage, before the end of the present month the once famous blue and white banner will have temporarily ceased to represent an independent nationality. But such a contingency as that need hardly be looked for; the Lisbon authorities will discreetly "back down" by apologising and consenting to pay all losses, thus avoiding consequences that could not fail to prove unpleasant. They may also have to pay the two millions and a half sterling, with interest, on account of arms, ammunition and other supplies furnished during the Peninsular War, still remaining unpaid, and which was made the subject of inquiry in the House of Commons a few weeks since. There are some other little outstanding matters that might have to be cleared up, and it might even so happen that the warlike and abusive specimens of young Macao in our midst who delight so much in vilifying England and the English, would have to be summarily cleared out of the colony.

TELEGRAMS.

(From Saigon papers.)
THE GOVERNMENT AND THE
BOULANGIST DEPUTIES.

PARIS, June 25th.

The French Government has appealed against the decision of the Court in dismissing the Boulangist deputies, Laguerre, Deroulde, and Laisant, with an admonition.

INSURRECTION IN BOSNIA.

June 26th.

An insurrection has broken out in Bosnia. The gravity of the movement cannot yet be estimated.

THE FRENCH COLONIAL BUDGET.

June 27th.

The Chamber of Deputies has commenced to discuss the Colonial Budget. During the debate M. Lamariniere, a Royalist, adversely criticised the action of the Government in recalling M. Richard, late Governor-General of Indo-China, and was supported by M. Delaporte, formerly Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. M. Constans protested, and a motion inviting the Government to make public the telegram in which M. Richard blamed the administration of M. Constans was rejected by the Chamber.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

June 28th.

The Chamber of Deputies has adopted by a large majority the new project relative to the Panama Canal.

[This doubtless refers to the Bill introduced by the Government, authorising the Official Liquidator of the Panama Canal Company to leave the unemployed bonds, in order to maintain the works on the Canal pending the decision of the question as to its completion.—Ed., Hongkong Telegraph.]

THE DELAGOA BAY AFFAIR.

LONDON, July 2nd.

The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs announced that England has informed the Portuguese Government that it will be held responsible for the loss caused to investors by the action of the authorities at Delagoa Bay, and that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has condemned the conduct of the Portuguese as high-handed and unjust.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE O. & O. Co's steamer *Arable*, with the American mail, arrived in harbour shortly before 5 o'clock this afternoon.

We regret to observe that a large amount of sickness is just now prevalent in Singapore—mostly fever and internal disorders.

WONDERS in China will never cease. The *Shih Pao* now tells us that the bamboos in Tientsin are putting forth "white flowers, the shape of which is like a tuft of a woman's hair"; and this has never been known to occur before.

THE accounts for the Masonic Ball held last February have been completed, and were passed at a meeting of the Committee last evening. A surplus of somewhere about \$300 being found to exist, it was decided to hand it over to the Alice Memorial Hospital.

THE *Peking Gazette* gravely announces that CH'U-shih-ch'ang, Senior President of the Censorate, has been granted four months' leave of absence to enable him to visit his home and repair the family cemetery. His place is to be temporarily filled by Li Hung-shao.

A CHINESE letter-carrier was fined \$4 to-day for refusing to work. He was told to help to tie up the bags for the Shanghai mails, and thought it didn't belong his pidgein.

LAST night a Chinaman tried to steal a ricksha belonging to one of the Supreme Court interpreters from its place in Albany Street. A friend of the owner ran out on hearing the noise and seized the thief, who put his hand behind him to grasp a weapon, but was held too firmly to be successful. After being arrested, a table-knife was found on him. Six weeks.

A MISCELLANEOUS concert will be given in the Garrison Theatre, to-morrow night, by the Garrison Amateurs, who represent a recently formed musical club, which is said to include in its ranks a considerable amount of vocal talent. The concert will be under the patronage of the Colonel Commanding the Troops and the Officers of the Garrison, and will commence at 8 o'clock.

TO-DAY is the "Glorious Fourth," the anniversary of the declaration of the independence of the United States of America. The celebrations in this colony have, so far, been on a quieter scale than usual, although American hospitality has not in any way decreased; but later on in the evening we have no doubt that the grand old toast, "The day we celebrate," will be duly honored.

SPEAKING of the action of the French authorities in regard to betting, the Paris correspondent of a sporting contemporary writes:—"The Jockey Club seems at last to have recognised the fact that racing without betting is worse than mustard without beef." This is an honest comparison at any rate. Most turfites would have pretended that racing was the beef and betting only the mustard.

THE Magistracy was a trifle disorganised, this morning. Mr. Pollock did not sit, in the morning, as he was baristerially engaged, thereby keeping some scores of people—including constables who had been on night duty, and were kept from their sleep—hanging about for hours. Mr. Wodehouse, on his side, distinguished himself by suddenly breaking off one inquiry—that into the Queen's Road West fire—to conduct an inquest.

A FIRE broke out about 4.30 this morning in a Chinese eating-house in Queen's Road West, opposite the premises destroyed by fire last Friday night. It is alleged to have originated through some cakes that were being baked getting charred and ultimately igniting. The Brigade turned out, but too late to save the place. The flames did not extend to the adjoining shops. The damage is set down by the proprietor at \$1,400, there being a \$1,300 insurance on the house. We can see a small dark cloud hanging over one or two Queen's Road West Chinamen.

MR. JOO J. FRANCIS, Q.C., has been specially retained for the Appellant in the bill of costs case, *Wotton and Deacon v. Pitman*, judgment in which was given for the plaintiffs by Acting Justice Wise on the 28th ult. The point of law at issue is an important one, and the argument will be followed with great interest. There is no doubt a deal of truth in the saying that a coach and four can be driven through any Act of Parliament, and it will be just as well to have it settled whether a judge's unsupported opinion can override both the spirit and letter of the law.

ADMIRAL E. A. INGFIELD sends to the *Morning Post* an interesting account of the presentation to Nelson of his coffin some time before his death, by Ben Halliwell, captain of the *Suffolk*, who wrote to Nelson as follows:—"Sir, I have taken the liberty of presenting you with a coffin, made from the mainmast of *L'Orient*, that when you have finished your military career in this world you may be buried in one of your trophies; but that that period may be far distant is the earnest wish of your sincere friend, Ben Halliwell." Nelson was so pleased with the gift that he caused it to be placed upright against the bulkhead of his dining-cabin on board the *Victory*, immediately behind the chair where he always sat at dinner, and there it stood until, used to convey the mortal remains of the hero to his last resting-place in St. Paul's.

THE doctors have been very unfortunate here lately. A Chinese medical man had a pile of desiccated cockroaches carried away yesterday, for which the thief was duly remanded to-day. Last night Dr. Benfield, of Saigon, had his tobacco-pouch abstracted whilst walking along Queen's Road, but shouted "Hi!" so lustily that the pickpocket was intercepted, and was taken before Mr. Pollock to-day, and explained that he could not be guilty, as he was only cooling himself in the street. One month in the "cooler." The third victim was Dr. Miguel Pereira, of the Spanish cruiser *Aragon*. He left \$80 in a box in his cabin, and entrusted the key to a young Spaniard who acted as his servant. A day or two ago the youth cleared out, along with a newly recruited sailor named Maximilien. They were caught yesterday, and \$57 found still in the lad's possession. He was sentenced to five days' imprisonment and six strokes. The accomplice was discharged.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—"A smokeless powder has been produced at last, so now the only possible objection to the introduction of a heavy quick-firing gun for artillery purposes is conclusively removed. Captain Noble, of the Elswick firm at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has invented a powder which appears to be perfectly smokeless and noiseless in its explosion. The War Office has almost decided upon its use, not only for small arms, but, in a modified form, for machine and quick-firing guns, and experimental trials are about to be instituted with it at Lydd on a very considerable scale. Noble's powder is a curious, greyish-looking material, in long threads or whipcord-like form, presumably from the shape it assumes under hydraulic pressure. Its action is most startling. At 300 yards range not a sound is heard when a volley is fired with it, and only a faint haze arises, which is almost imperceptible whilst a shower of bullets is seen to fall upon the targets, an effect produced seemingly without a cause."

ABOUT a fortnight ago the *Daily Press* published the following:—"We understand that a well-known and wealthy merchant of this Colony, who has already done a great deal for education, and is on his own expense, the building will, we hear, form three sides of a quadrangle, the boys' school on one side, a school for girls on the opposite side, the other side being devoted to quarters for the Head Master and Head Mistress. A site has been selected above Kennedy Road, and a playground will be included in the enclosure." We wonder where our contemporary obtained all these details about the proposed building, the site, and the playground! Our information, and it comes from a source that ought not to be mistaken, is to the effect that nothing whatever has been decided so far, and that no site has yet been secured. In fact, even assuming that all the difficulties which have lately cropped up in connection with the terms offered by Mr. Bellios propose to build the school, were swept aside, a site to suit the promoters of the movement cannot be obtained without reference to the Secretary of State. Building castles in the air is one thing; building a public school, when resources are limited, is quite another.

ACCORDING to the *Shih Pao*, a tunnel in connection with the railway through the Shih Ch'iu-ling mountains in Formosa has lately been completed by the soldiers of Governor Liu. This, it is stated, will remove any difficulty about extending the line from the northern part of Formosa to Kelung.

AMERICAN newspaper proprietors having failed to put down "corners," are taking advantage of them by getting up a newspaper trust to advance the price of their papers by two or three cents. It is said that the Sunday editions of the great New York journals—the *World*, *Herald*, *Times*, *Sun*, and *Tribune*—are all "in the swim." The enterprise seems likely to fail. A good many Americans think that some of their papers are dear at any price.

We read that the Russian Volunteer Fleet, that was created with the amiable object of preying on British commerce, is being increased by another cruiser, bringing the total number up to eight. The *Vadikina* will soon be completed by Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie, and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne. She is 415 feet long, can carry 50 first-class passengers and 1,500 soldiers or emigrants, will be armed with quick-firing guns, and is expected to steam 18 knots. Her boiler are enormous, weighing 70 tons each when empty.

THE other day, according to a native contemporary, a countryman presented to the Tientsin Tsaotai a bushel of peas, every one of which had three black spots on it, like the mouth and eyes of a man's face. The rustic said that all the peas in his field grew so as to resemble the Buddhist Lohan, all having the face-like appearance, and also that a little indistinct sound had sometimes been heard as if they were speaking to one another. This countryman and his marvelous peas should be sent to the Paris Exhibition as rare specimens of Chinese agricultural art.

THAT erratic genius Dr. Ruegg has again been getting into trouble, but fortunately on this occasion not of a serious character. Ruegg, as a coachman, is something of the Jehu stamp, and his furious driving, not infrequently leads to accidents. It did the other day in the Nanjing Road, Shanghai, when the Doctor's spirited mule upset a mandarin's retinue and hurt one of the noble "braves." For this escapade the sporting philosopher was haled up before the French Consul, and although the injured Celestial did not appear to prosecute, a fine of six francs was imposed.

THE following appears in the *Shih Pao* of the 10th ult.:—"The Chinese, when they are over thirty years of age, are always very anxious to have a son. Outside of the Yung-king Gate in Peking there lives a man whose age is about forty. His first wife died last year, leaving three daughters only; therefore he soon married again. A few days ago, his present wife bore a daughter, and he, being disappointed at not having a son, killed the babe with a knife, and severed the four limbs at the head of the movement. The general opinion, however, is that neither Franco nor Germany can at present fulfil the conditions required in a foreign Pape, and that the choice must eventually fall upon an English or an American cardinal."

THE *Peking Gazette* of June 13th has the following:—"In accordance with a petition presented by a number of gentry, the Governor of Formosa requests permission for the erection of temples in honour of the late Viceroy Shen Pao-ch'eng and Governor Wu Tzan-ch'eng, by whom the first steps were taken towards the subjugation of the aborigines in the island. Shen Pao-ch'eng, when charged with the duty of the defence of the coast, twice visited Formosa, in 1874 and 1875. To him were due both the first opening of the mountain districts, and the formation of the three jurisdictions of P'ing-t'ing, Heng-ch'ün Hsien, and Tai-pei Fu. In 1877 he was succeeded by Wu Tzan-ch'eng of the Foochow Arsenal, who in that and the following year led expeditions through a large part of the island and subdued the savages on the east coast. Unfortunately, during his journeyings he contracted a malarial disease, to the effects of which he finally succumbed after his return on sick leave to his home in Kangsu. The memorialist is convinced that, had it not been for the early efforts of these two men, he would never have succeeded, as he has done, in completely effecting the pacification of the whole island in a few years. He therefore cordially supports the application which he has the honour to forward.—*Referred to the Board of Ceremonies.*"

THE *Daily Press* stated the other day that a placard had been posted on the river steamer and on the Steamboat Co's wharf, which referred to the searching of passengers by the excise officers attached to the Opium Farm. Our contemporary gave what it described as a rough translation of this document. According to this translation the searching is said to be "contrary to the laws and rules," and passengers who are subjected to such treatment are informed that "they may at once give notice to the captain, chief officer, steward, or commodore, who will try their best to assist in stopping their search." If this notice has been placarded by the Directors of the Company it is merely another instance of these gentlemen's erratic notions of right and wrong, and is on all-four with their general policy. If searching by the Opium Farm's runners is contrary to law, why should the passengers be subjected to any such indignity? Instead of talking rubbish about giving notice to the captain, chief officer, steward, and commodore—why was the valiant cook omitted from the list of executive officers?—why not prevent the excisemen from coming aboard the vessels at all? If searching is illegal they have no right on board or on the wharf either, and ought to be summarily kicked out, or handed over to the police. But in point of fact they have, in the present state of the law, an undoubted right of search, and the Directors of the Opium Farm Company are, or ought to be, perfectly well aware that such is the case. This placard is a transparent dodge which will do more harm than good.

SUICIDE ON H.M.S. "CONQUEST."

Mr. Wodehouse held an inquest at the Magistracy, this morning respecting the death of Joseph Creighton, 38, first-class petty officer on H.M.S. *Conquest*, which occurred on Monday night.

Dr. Wales, medical officer of H.M.S. *Conquest*, said that on Monday he was called to see the deceased, who was sick. From inquiries he found that the illness commenced after dinner. Witness took deceased's temperature, which was 100.2, and immediately afterwards he vomited. Witness then noticed a strong smell of spirits of salts, and asked him if he had drinking. He said he

had only had his allowance of rum. Witness then administered an emetic, as treatment for gastric irritation, and left him in charge of the sick-bay man. Deceased spoke all right, and did not complain at all. Witness found that he was acting oddly, and ordered him to be looked after carefully. At seven o'clock witness went on board again and found that he had been taken worse, and medical assistance signalled for. He died that night.

Dr. Nolan, surgeon at the Naval Hospital, said that he held a post-mortem on the morning of the 2nd inst. He found the mouth and throat softened and eroded, as if by the action of a corrosive poison. The upper part of the windpipe the gullet, stomach, and upper intestines were all inflamed. It was probable that he had taken hydro-chloric acid.

An able seaman named Street stated that after dinner on the 1st inst. he saw Creighton go into the dispensary, and on coming out, lie down on the lockers. After a few minutes he began to sick. He got better, and went on the upper deck. He was a quiet man, and had been long spoiled for the last five or six weeks.

Captain Henderson stated that deceased joined the ship in April, when the *Conquest* was re-commissioned. His character was good.

Dr. Wales, recalled, said that the deceased had no right to go into the dispensary.

Clanville, the sick bay man, said that deceased, on being brought into the bay and asked what was the matter, said "Nothing." Witness did not recollect leaving the dispensary open. He did not know what drug he took.

His Worship found that deceased committed suicide whilst in an unsound state of mind.

THE RECENT FIRE IN QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Wodehouse opened an inquiry into the circumstances attending the fire which destroyed the shop 242 Queen's Road West on Friday last. Evidence was then given by a neighbour to the effect that just as the fire broke out men were running about inside, and burning kerosene was dripping through the flooring. It was also stated that there was literally nothing in the place, and had not been for months. The premises were insured in the Queen Fire Insurance Company, of which Mr. Lyall is the agent, for \$2,000. Shortly before the fire the master of the shop called a friend in to see if his insurance policies were all right, and the day after the fire he called on Mr. Lyall and blandly asked for his money; at the same time leaving two books to show what his business was. When the police took the matter up he disappeared, but he attended the adjourned inquiry to-day.

Hung Kim Shing, Court interpreter, said that he had examined the two books produced. One referred to goods received, the items consisting principally of timber from Siam. The last entry, dated 20th June, was for \$1,053 worth of timber delivered ex-steamers *Kong Beng*. There were also entries of silk, the last amounting to \$4,731, being dated 24th June. A bill of exchange for \$3,000 on a bank whose name is not given, was also noted in the book. On the 30th May, according to the accounts, wood to the value of \$7,000 had been received. The other books referred to payments. Apparently the place was doing a flourishing business.

Cheung Hung, the master of the shop, said that he had kept it for four years. He was a timber merchant and general trader, and, before the fire, used to sleep in the cock-loft. A congee-bawker shared the room. Two folks and a coolie lived and slept in the shop, where the stock was. On the 28th—the night when the fire broke out, he was in another shop with a friend. His stock then consisted of a small quantity of wood worth about \$300, eight boxes of silk clothing, worth \$4,701, fifteen boxes of preserved fruit, and a box of shoes. The boxes were piled up two deep. The silk came from Fatsan on the 4th June. The timber consisted of 140 planks. There was also some sapan and black wood. It was all lying about. The box of shoes was worth \$300. His partner was at Bangkok, managing the business at that end. His last consignment of timber arrived on the 20th June. Witness afterwards sold it.

Evidence was given by the shop-men as to the quantity of stock, the outbreak of the fire, &c., and P.C. Moffat described the state of the place on his arrival.

THE POKFULUM WATER.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday the following report on the Pokfulum water supply was laid on the table:—

Government Civil Hospital,
June 17th, 1889.

Sir—In accordance with the instructions of the Government, I have the honour to submit to you herewith the result of an analysis of the water from the Pokfulum reservoir. The sample was collected at 4 p.m. on the 5th inst. from the Civil Hospital hydrant. The purity of the water as regards organic matter has been determined by the albuminoid ammonia and by the oxygen or permanganate processes. The quantity of nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia yielded in this case is not excessive for waters collected from large catchment areas in uncultivated districts. The amount of oxygen required to oxidise the organic matter is lower than the quantity that has been observed after heavy rains in former years as a reference to column III in the attached schedule will show. The quantity of total solid matter, which is larger for a water of the Pokfulum type, is for the most part due to the dispersion of inorganic matter. In comparing, however, the figures obtained in the present case with the published results of the analysis by Mr. H. McCallum of this water supply in 1882, care should be taken to note that, in respect to the estimation of total solid matter, the conditions under which the samples were collected for analysis were not identical. Mr. McCallum informs me that he used to allow the water to remain at rest for at least twenty-four hours before taking a portion for the estimation of the total solids. In order to arrive at the quantity in solution, the figures given for total solid matter in the water collected on the 5th instant, show the amount in solution and suspension. The same water decanted from the deposit collected after it had been set aside for several days yielded 5.9 grains of solid matter per gallon. The objectionable turbidity of the Pokfulum water, which this year has been more marked than usual, has for some time past engaged the attention of the Government. It has been found that at no period of the year, water be delivered perfectly clear and bright, and further that successful filtration on a small scale is difficult to accomplish unless the water has been previously treated with a precipitant. For years past I have been in the habit of using alum in the proportion of 3 grains to the imperial gallon for this purpose. The process has been found to work well. The water can be successfully filtered within two hours after the addition of the alum and the complete precipitation of the suspended matter is effected within 24 hours. Last year when the construction of works for the filtration of Pokfulum water was spoken of, I communicated with Mr. Cooper, of the Public Works Department, the details of the process which in the Hospital had been found to work so successfully, and I understand that the works in contemplation for the improvement of this water supply will include

special facilities for treating suspended matters after this method. In the attached schedule will be found (Column II) the results of the analysis of the water collected as previously described. The results are eminently satisfactory and compare favourably with the purest town supplies with which I am acquainted. The same quantity of water which contained 19.6 grains of solid matter, yielded after treatment with alum 2.8 grains per gallon only. It must be further noted that the albuminoid ammonia figures and the quantity of oxygen required to oxidise organic matter are reduced by one half. The appearance of the specimen so purified was everything that could be desired. Such a water combines in chalk formations with water from deep wells in chalk formations with the freedom from inorganic matter displayed by upland surface waters. I may add that a marked improvement in the quality of the Pock-fulan water has been observed during the past week. From an analysis of a sample collected on the 13th inst. it appears that the total amount of solid matter has fallen from 19.6 to 14.6 grains per gallon.—I have, Sir, &c.,

W. E. CROW,
Analyst and Apothecary,
To Dr. Ayres, Colonial Surgeon.

The following is the analysis:—
RESULTS EXPRESSED IN GRAINS PER GALLON.
Total solid matter, dried at 212 deg. F. 19.6 28 4.7
Chlorine in chlorides 42 42 .70
Free ammonia none none .004
Albuminoid .001 .004 .0073
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80 deg. F. .065 .033 .077
Hardness (Warklyn's scale) 1.3 1.9 1.2

REMARKS.
I. Collected on the 5th June 1889: sample very turbid.
II. Same as I. after treatment with alum and subsequent filtration: sample beautifully clear and bright.
III. Collected from Hospital hydrant and analyzed by Mr. McCullum in May 1882.
(Sd.) W. EDWARD CROW.
17th June, 1889.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & S. S. Co.'s steamer *Arabia*, Capt. W. Smith, with the American mail of the 11th ulto, arrived in harbour this afternoon. We take the subjoined telegrams from our San Francisco exchanges:—

LONDON, June 4th.
There are fears that the British steamer *Danish Prince*, which sailed from Swansea May 28th for Montreal, has foundered. The coast guards at Skibbereen, Ireland, picked up the log book of the steamer, the latest entry in which was made in May.

A parcel containing the lower portion of a woman's body cut in halves was found in the Thames at Horsley Down this morning. Another parcel in which were a woman's thighs was picked up at Matthean. Both were wrapped in pieces of the woman's drawers, on which the name Cosher was marked. The trunk and the body of a well developed person. The remains had probably been in the water ten days. It is feared that Jack the Ripper has again been at work.

In the Commons to-day, on the question of voting £28,000 for the secret service, Bradlaugh moved to reduce the amount by £20,000. The vote he said was an open door to a misuse of funds. As an instance, he referred to the spy Le Caron as receiving money from the Secret Service fund, through a person not personally responsible to the Ministers. Secret money fostered the concoction of conspiracies by Secret Service agents. All expenditures ought to be open to audit. The motion to reduce the amount was rejected by 141 to 43.

There is considerable stir in the Clyde sugar market. Prices have advanced 9d owing to the reports circulated that 50,000 tons have been purchased on account of refineries in America.

NEW YORK, June 4th.
The sugar market has advanced one-quarter of a cent, and raw sugar stocks are now being held at 7.72 cents.

LONDON, June 4th.
The strikes in Bohemia are spreading. There are now 5000 hands out of work. The situation at Pilsen is threatening.

Missionary letters to the Anti-Slavery Society say that the Mahdists have made western Abyssinia a desert. Whole flocks and herds have been thrown into slavery and thousands of others have been butchered, and hundreds of the noblest inhabitants have been taken to Mecca as slaves in violation of the treaties.

LIVERPOOL, June 5th.
The inquest into the death of Maybrick, who is supposed to have been poisoned by his wife, was resumed to-day. Dr. Hopper testified that in treating the patient he had prescribed arsenic, but had never advised the use of arsenic.

He stated that in June, 1888, Mrs. Maybrick came to him and asked him to speak to her husband about the habit of arsenic-taking, to which she said he was addicted. Maybrick had acknowledged to the witness that he had struck his wife and given her a black eye during a quarrel "about a gentleman." Witness further said that Mrs. Maybrick had expressed repugnance toward her husband and wished that she could obtain a separation from him.

Dr. Humphreys had also attended Maybrick. He testified that shortly before the death of the patient he had given directions for a few drops of a solution of arsenic to be administered hourly to the sick man.

A waiter in the hotel identified briefly as the man who had stayed with Mrs. Maybrick two days as her husband in March last. This testimony elicited groans and sobs and the Coroner threatened to clear the Court. A letter was read which Mrs. Maybrick wrote to briefly from jail, appealing for assistance and money, and stating that everything was known about their visit to London. The letter concluded: "Appearances are terribly against me. Before God I swear I am innocent."

PARIS, June 4th.
In a debate in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday on the conversion of the Egyptian debt, Spuller, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said the conversion, to be legal, must be submitted to the Powers for assent. "The French Government," he said, "considers that so important an act justifies the examination of the question of the evacuation of Egypt. Our conduct may differ according as we are treating with Egypt occupied by British forces or completely independent."

DUDA PASTRA, June 5th.
Leading members of the Liberal party gave a banquet last night to Tisza, the Hungarian Prime Minister. Tisza, in a speech, declared that those who were trying under the cloak of radicalism to import a reactionary element into the Government, and who intended ultimately to join the reactionary party and overthrow the existing state of affairs, would not succeed as long as the Liberal party existed.

BERLIN, June 5th.
Herr Siegel, editor of *Vaterland*, the clerical paper of Munich, has been sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for libelling the late dowager Queen.

Eighteen miners at Essen, who were recently on a strike, have been sentenced to imprisonment for terms ranging from one to six months, for rioting.

LIVERPOOL, June 6th.

At the inquest into the death of Maybrick to-day a chemist testified that he found a bottle of arsenic in Mrs. Maybrick's trunk, and a glass chocolate box in her room also contained arsenic. A verdict of wilful murder was returned against Mrs. Maybrick.

LONDON, June 6th.
The Epsom Grand Prix for three-year-olds, about a mile and a quarter, was won to-day by Lord Alington's *Kingscott*. The race for the Great Surrey Breeders' Foal Stake of 1050 sovereigns for two-year-olds, five furlongs, was won by Baron de Rothschild's *Heaume*.

The fragments of a woman's body were found in the Thames at Battersea Park this morning. They belonged to the same body of which portions were found at Horsley Down and Battersea yesterday. The head, arms and legs are still missing.

There is a strike of tram-car employees at Cardiff. The horses are unharnessed, and those who attempt to take the places of the old men are pulled off the cars. The police are powerless.

The dock laborers at Glasgow, Greenock, Belfast and Londonderry have joined the strike. ST. PETERSBURG, June 6th.
A semi-official denial has been made of the report which caused a fall in prices on the Berlin bourse that Russia was actively engaged in arming troops. The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says this is absolutely groundless and asserts Russia's desire for peace. It attributes the report to stock speculators.

PARIS, June 6th.
During a discussion of the Budget in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Dreyfus moved that the sum of 3,000,000 francs be added to the estimates for the secret service. He said that the recent revelations showing how ready the German Government was to expend money in buying English journals clearly demonstrated that Germany's idea of warfare was not merely a question of cannonballs. Spuller, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said he would not refuse increased means to assist the diplomacy of France. The motion was referred to the committee.

In a debate on the Education budget the rising ex-Premier Ferry to address the House caused great uproar. The members of the Right shouted "The blood of the Tonnin dead chokes you," and many similar cries were heard. De Cassagnac advised the House to submit and listen. "We swallow our disgust!" exclaimed Cougouers, Deputy for the Department of Vendee. Finally, on demand of the President, order was restored, and Ferry proceeded with his remarks.

Two hundred and fifty members of the Chamber of Deputies have signed a response to the memorial sent by 263 members of the British House of Commons to the President, in relation to the absence of Lord Lytton, British Ambassador, at the opening of the Paris Exposition. The response expresses gratitude for the assurance of sympathy expressed by the memorial, and contains the hope that those who signed it will join in an International Parliamentary Conference on the 29th instant, at which authorized representatives of public opinion may unite to chase away the threats darkening the political horizon.

BRUSSELS, June 6th.
The Marchioness de Casteller, an old lady, has been found murdered in bed at Mons.

The Marchioness was shot through the heart. The bullet was fired through the bedroom window.

The assassin is supposed to be some former tenant of the Marchioness, who became enraged because the reduction of rent was refused. LONDON, June 7th.
The police learned to-day that the unfortunate woman whose mutilated remains were picked up recently at different points of the river, belonged to Oxford, and was named Fisher. At the time of her death she was a servant in London.

A human leg and foot were found in the Thames at Fulham to-day, and another at Limehouse. They undoubtedly belong to the body of the woman Fisher, portions of whose remains were found at Horsleydown and Battersea.

A despatch from Morocco says the rebellion of tribesmen is spreading. They have captured Captain Hamid, heir to the throne, and killed several members of his escort. This outrage has incensed the Sultan of Morocco and he is raising an army to crush the rebels.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says there is no question but that Halsey will become United States Minister to Germany. Halsey will go to Toplitz, not to Wiesbaden, as previously reported.

PARIS, June 7th.
A violent shock of earthquake occurred to-day at Brest.

Two houses of leading Boulangists have again been searched by the police. It is alleged that papers which implicate Boulanger in an international plot have been discovered.

LONDON, June 8th.
Gladstone addressed a Liberal meeting at Weymouth to-night. He said the Liberal party was moving in the right direction and at a fair pace. He spoke in favor of limiting the length of Parliament to four or five years.

Referring to Ireland, he admitted that crime had decreased there, and attributed the improvement to recent remedial measures, to the beneficial influence of the Irish members of Parliament and the priests, and, above all, to the knowledge possessed by the Irish people that a large majority of the people of England sympathized with them.

He would do further acts of justice, which alone would give a true and indisputable union of the various countries comprehended under the designation of Great Britain and Ireland.

The striking steamship firemen and laborers at Liverpool have submitted. The strike of steamship hands at Dublin and Glasgow is extending.

The left hand and arm of the woman Fisher, portions of whose body have been found in different parts of the Thames, were taken from the river this morning. Another portion of the body was found in the river this afternoon, being the third fragment, with no covering on it. It was picked up in Sir Percy Shelly's garden at Chelsea.

The Public Prosecutor has ordered another police summons to be issued against Viscount Macdonell, eldest son of the Duke of Manchester, whose bankruptcy was announced about three months ago. The Viscount is charged with obtaining money under false pretences.

PARIS, June 8th.
M. Richer, Sous-Intendant Militaire and one of the attaches of the Ministry of War, has been arrested. It is believed that the papers seized in the houses of the two Boulangist leaders yesterday showed that he is implicated in the Boulangist plot.

GLASGOW, June 8th.
Three thousand dock laborers struck for an increase of a half-penny an hour. The stevedores also struck, demanding an increase of a penny.

THE STRIKE OF SEAMEN AND FIREMEN HAS PARALYZED THE SHIPPING BUSINESS.

RUSSIA, June 8th.

Lord Mayor St John is en route to America to look for the relief of the Johnston sufferers.

ROME, June 8th.
An immense number of delegates have arrived in this city to attend the ceremony of the inauguration of the Bunker Memorial. The Vatican will remain closed for two days. The Pope will solemnly expose the sacrament in explanation of the outrages upon religion perpetrated by the inauguration of the memorial. Many priests and members of the Catholic Church have left the city.

ZANZIBAR, June 9th.
It is estimated that four hundred natives were killed in a recent fight in Zanzibar, the bulk of the party destroyed belonging to the British Indians.

BERLIN, June 9th.
A despatch from St. Petersburg to the *Collegue Gazette* says that the Czar told the Shah, and holy too, that if while in England he should make any concession unfavorable to Russia the 100,000 Russian soldiers now on the frontier would be made to march into Persia.

LONDON, June 9th.
It is reported in St. Petersburg that during the Shah's visit a secret treaty was made between Russia and Persia for the temporary annexation of Northern Persia to Russia in certain cases.

ROME, June 10th.
During a debate in the Chamber of Deputies on a vote of censure proposed by the Extremists on the Italian Government, Cavallotti spoke in defense of Italy's alliance with Germany and Austria. He said Italy ought to maintain faithfully the treaty with Germany and Austria. The day would come when she would have to fight side by side with Austria to prevent the Adriatic from becoming a slave sea. He concluded by proposing a vote of confidence in the Government. Prime Minister Crispien declared that the peace of the world reposed in the treaty. If questions of nationality arose, Italy would have nothing to give and much to ask. Confidence in the Government was then voted by a large majority.

VIENNA, June 10th.
The Russian authorities have sentenced forty-nine students of the Cracow University to three days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 500 florins for singing Polish airs while on an excursion to Outlook.

The town of Sebastia in Austrian Galicia was almost entirely destroyed by fire. Many lives were lost.

MADRID, June 10th.
The Spanish warship *Paz* has foundered off Cape Trafalgar.

Metropolitan Michael will soon grant a decree nullifying the divorce obtained by Milan from Ex-Queen Natalie. She will then return to Serbia.

LONDON, June 10th.
A severe gale prevailed to-day at the mouth of the Thames. Much damage was done by the high tide. Traffic was almost suspended.

PARIS, June 10th.
Near Toulouse to-day a rejected soldier murdered a farmer's daughter, the father and mother, and a man servant.

THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP

"PORT AUGUSTA"
1,856 Tons Register, H. E. Draper, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C., via KORE & YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 18th July, at NOON.

To be followed by the S. S. "PARTHIA" on the 1st August.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class fares granted as follows:—
To Vancouver and Victoria (Mex.) \$185.00
To all Common Points in Canada } 230.00
and the United States } 300.00
To Liverpool } 305.00
To London } 305.00

To other European Ports at proportional rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo despatch to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 17th July.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight apply to
ADAMSON, NELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th July 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S SETAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE STEAMSHIP "DERENICE," in connection with the S. S. "NIOBE" from Calcutta and Madras, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, are now being landed at their risk into the Godowns known as "The Hongkong Wharf and Godowns," Wanchai, whence delivery may be obtained. This steamer also brings cargo from the Wharf as at liberty to do so.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent to the Underwriter before noon, on the 10th inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 18th inst., or they will be subject to rent.

Bill of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1889.

THE HONGKONG AND CANTON CO-OPERATIVE STORE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL IN 7,500 SHARES OF \$10 EACH.

"PAYABLE" \$2 on application, \$5 on allotment, and the balance at call on one month's notice, as required to meet drafts for purchase of stock, and otherwise for extension of the business of the Company.

Application will be received at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on or before the 10th instant.

Forms of application for Shares and full prospectus may be had at the Bank and at the Company's stores in Lyndhurst Terrace, Hongkong, and Canton, or from the Temporary offices of the Company, No. 8 Stanley Street.

Dated 1st day of July, 1889.

Hongkong Observatory, 4th July, 1889.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(Fr in Nisais, Geo. Falcoer & Co.'s Register.)

To-day.	
Barometer—4 p.m.	29.92
Thermometer—4 p.m.	80.14
Thermometer—6 a.m.	76.14
Thermometer—1 p.m.	80.14
Thermometer—4 p.m.	80.14
Thermometer—6 a.m. (Wet bulb)	76.14
Thermometer—4 p.m. (Wet bulb)	76.14
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	76.14
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	76.14

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.
THE Steamship

"YANGTZE,"
Captain Tammingsen, will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Hongkong, 4th July, 1889.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship

"KAISOW,"
G. L. Castle, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 7th inst.

For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1889.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"PEKING"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the out and English Mail.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1889.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

VIA THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship

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Hongkong, 4th July, 1889.

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Dated 1st day of July, 1889.

Announcements.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 13, Praya, (Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th July, 1889, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, the Objects and Business of which Meeting will be to submit for Confirmation the Special Resolutions passed at the Meeting held this Day.

By Order of the Board,
EDWARD OSBORNE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1889.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of TWO AND A HALF DOLLARS per Share will be payable to those Persons who are Registered Shareholders on 22nd July, 1889.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd to 29th July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
EDWARD OSBORNE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong 3rd July, 1889.

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on TUESDAY, the 30th July, 1889, at 4 P.M.

By Order,
A. G. GORDON,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1889.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$5,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 2,500,000
RESERVE FUND 1,250,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK,
Chairman.
Hon. C. P. CHATER,
Vice-Chairman.
E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.
J. S. MOSES, Esq.
C. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LEE SING, Esq.
POON PONG, Esq.

BANKERS.
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land and Buildings.
Properties purchased and sold.
Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Victoria Buildings,
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1889.

WANTED.
A FURNISHED ROOM, with BATH ROOM.
Apply to
Office of this paper.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1889.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.
MR. THOMAS EDMUND DAVIES is admitted a PARTNER in our Firm from this date.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889.

NOTICE.
MR. SILAS EZEKIEL LEVY has this day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

EZEKIEL & JOSEPH,
Hongkong, 1st July, 18

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—192 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, buyers.
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$80 per share, buyers.
 North China Insurance—Tls. 330 per share, buyers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$132 per share, buyers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share, buyers.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150, per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$38 per share, buyers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$86 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—85 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$277 per share, sellers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—140 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$240 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—4 per cent. prem., buyers.
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$53 per share, sellers.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Thyphina, German steamer, for Yokohama.
Activa, German steamer, for Cebu.
Polymnia, German steamer, for Amoy, &c.
Diamante, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.
Alvina, German steamer, for Hongkong.
Batavia, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.
Bormida, Italian steamer, for Singapore, &c.
Ulysses, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.

DEPARTURES.

July 4, *Galley of Lorne*, British steamer, for Hioho.
 July 4, *Johann*, German steamer, for Hioho.
 July 4, *Marie*, German steamer, for Haiphong.
 July 4, *Soochow*, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.
 July 4, *Gladius*, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.
 July 4, *Melbourne*, French str., for Amoy, &c.
 July 4, *Polymnia*, German str., for Amoy, &c.
 July 4, *Batavia*, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.
 July 4, *Alvina*, German str., for Yokohama.
 July 4, *Thyphina*, German str., for Shanghai.
 July 4, *Kuanle*, Chinese str., for Whampoa.
 July 4, *Yungching*, Chinese str., for Whampoa.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Yung-ching*, str., from Newchwang, &c.—1 Chinese.
 Per *Kuanle*, str., from Shanghai, &c.—82 Chinese.
 Per *Thales*, str., from Taiwan, &c.—48 Chinese.
 Per *Alvina*, str., from Haiphong, &c.—1 European and 26 Chinese.
 Per *Amoy*, str., from Shanghai, &c.—10 Chinese.
 Per *China*, str., from Saigon, &c.—60 Chinese.
 Per *Ulysses*, str., from Shanghai, &c.—Mrs. Hansen and child, Mr. Hansen, and 160 Chinese.
 Per *Namchow*, str., from Penang, &c.—693 Chinese.
 Per *Falkenberg*, str., from Saigon, &c.—58 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Melbourne*, str., from Hongkong for Saigon, &c.—Capt. A. Guiccardi, Mrs. Place and child, Mr. Oliveira and 2 children, Messrs. Edward Roberts, Frederico Hin, S. Houser, Fong Ting Cheung, 2 children and 2 servants, From Marselles—Mr. and Mrs. Genin, Mr. King Tasi, and 4 Chinese. From Singapore—Mr. Lin Kong Chuan, and servant. From Marselles for Yokohama—Messrs. Joda, Tamoura, Kimata, Hissimoura, and Chieffry. From Saigon—Mr. Berard.
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EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 3/01
 Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/01
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/01
 Credits at 4 months' sight 3/11
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/11
 ON PARIS—Bank Bills, on demand 3/84
 Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/92
 ON INDIA, T. T. 227 1/2
 On Demand 228
 ON SHANGHAI—Bank, T. T. 221
 Private, 30 days' sight 73

OPIUM MARKET—THIS DAY.

OLD MALWA, per picul\$600
 (Allowance, Taels 80).
 NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest\$571
 NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest\$520
 NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest\$521
 NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest\$521
 NEW BENARES, (without choice) per chest\$502
 NEW BENARES, (bottom) per chest\$510
 OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul\$550
 OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul\$475

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Pekin*, with the next English mail, left Singapore at 5 p.m. on the 2nd instant, and may be expected here on or about the 8th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 3rd ultimo, via Honolulu, left Yokohama for this port on the 28th at daylight, and may be expected here on or about the 4th instant.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Wing-sang*, from Calcutta, left Singapore at noon on the 1st instant for this port, and may be expected here on or about the 7th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Parthia*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the 28th ultimo for Yokohama and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Venitia*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 30th ultimo at 8 a.m., and is due here on the 1st instant.
 The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Antenor*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 29th ultimo, and is due here on the 1st instant.
 The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Jason*, from London, left Singapore on the 29th ultimo, and is due here on the 1st instant.
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THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Thibet*, left Bombay for here on the 25th ultimo at 9 a.m.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

ALWINK, German steamer, 400, Bendixen, 3rd July, Haiphong 20th June, and Holhow 2nd July, General.—Wieler & Co.
 THALES, British steamer, 820, Hunter, 3rd July, Taiwan 10th June, Amoy 1st July, and Swatow 2nd, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.
 AMOY, German steamer, 814, R. Kohler, 4th July, Shanghai 30th June, General.—Siemens & Co.
 CHINA, German steamer, 1,002, P. Hays, 4th July, Saigon 30th June, Rice.—Woo Kee.
 ULYSSES, British steamer, 1,427, S. M. Butler, 4th July, Shanghai 20th June, Tea and General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 FALKENBURG, German steamer, 680, Bartels, 4th July, Saigon 30th June, Rice.—Melchers & Co.

NANCHOW, British steamer, 1,100, B. P. Wilkins, 4th July, Penang, via Singapore 28th June, General.—Chinese.

FUSHIKI MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,119, P. J. C. Franck, 1st July, Kutchinotzu 27th July, Coals.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

BERKIN, Austro-Hungarian steamer, 1,707, I. Trobitz, 4th July, Bombay 14th June, and Singapore 28th, General.—Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

ARABIC, British steamer, 4,368, W. Smith, 4th July, San Francisco 11th June, and Yokohama 29th, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Thyphina, German steamer, for Yokohama.
Activa, German steamer, for Cebu.
Polymnia, German steamer, for Amoy, &c.
Diamante, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.
Alvina, German steamer, for Hongkong.
Batavia, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.
Bormida, Italian steamer, for Singapore, &c.
Ulysses, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.

DEPARTURES.

July 4, *Galley of Lorne*, British steamer, for Hioho.
 July 4, *Johann*, German steamer, for Hioho.
 July 4, *Marie*, German steamer, for Haiphong.
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Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Swatow, Amoy, & Fuchow.—Per *Namow*, to-morrow, the 5th instant, at 9.30 a.m.
 For Cebu.—Per *Activa*, to-morrow, the 5th instant, at 1.30 a.m.
 For Swatow and Amoy.—Per *Tachikow*, to-morrow, the 5th instant, at 1.30 p.m.
 For Swatow.—Per *Pakshan*, to-morrow, the 5th instant, at 1.30 p.m.
 For Swatow and Shanghai.—Per *Canton*, to-morrow, the 5th instant, at 3.30 p.m.
 For Haiphong.—Per *Clara*, to-morrow, the 5th instant, at 5.00 p.m.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ACTIVA, German steamer, 380, Wulff, 2nd July, Cebu 27th June, General.—Wieler & Co.
 ARIADNE, Dutch steamer, 889, Nieland, 27th June, Tjilatjap 13th June, Sugar.—Siemens & Co.
 AVOCHIE, British steamer, 1,034, Mitchell, 30th June, Saigon 26th June, Rice and Paddy.—Morris & Ray.
 CLARA, German steamer, 674, Christiansen, 28th June, Haiphong 25th June, Rice.—A. R. Marty.
 GENERAL VERDER, German steamer, 1,820, M. Eichel, 2nd July, Yokohama 23rd June, Kobe 26th, and Nagasaki 28th, Mails and General.—Melchers & Co.
 HAIPHONG, British steamer, 1,122, Harris, 29th June, Kobe 22nd June, Coals and General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

INDEPENDENT, German steamer, 871, W. J. Schlier, 1st July, Mauritius, via Singapore 25th June, General.—Wieler & Co.

MERKON, British steamer, 825, Dorff, 3rd July, Singapore, via Borneo Ports, 21st June, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

NAMO, British steamer, 853, F. D. Goddard, 2nd July, Fuchow 28th June, Amoy 29th, and Swatow 1st July, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

NAMVONG, British steamer, 943, Wooldridge, 1st July, Saigon 27th June, General.—Order.

NANZING, British steamer, 808, R. Talbot, 30th June, Manila 26th June, and Amoy 29th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PAKSHAN, British steamer, 835, E. F. Stovell, 2nd July, Saigon 28th June, General.—Hop Hing Hong.

PORT AUGUSTA, British steamer, 1,856, H. E. Draper, 1st July, Saigon 8th June, Rice and Paddy.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

PROPERTIS, British steamer, 1,387, G. Heasley, 30th June, Saigon 26th June, Rice.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

ST. CLAIRS, British steamer, 1,554, Widgery, 2nd July, Penarth 12th May, Coals.—Borneo Co.

TAICHOW, British steamer, 860, Morris, 2nd July, Singapore 26th June, General.—Bun Hing.

TAISANG, British steamer, 1,505, W. H. Jackson, 2nd July, Shanghai, via Amoy 30th June, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TARTAR, British steamer, 1,509, D. S. Bailey, 25th June, Kobe 18th June, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

TIVERTON, British steamer, 1,743, R. Whitehead, 1st July, put back.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

WHAMPOA, British steamer, 1,106, Linton Hughes, 12th June, Kobe, via Nagasaki 7th June, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

SAILING VESSELS.

AGORON, American ship, 1,414, John H. Frost, 25th May, New York 28th Dec, Kerosene Oil.—Pustau & Co.

ALEXANDER YEATS, British ship, 1,298, J. W. Dunham, 2nd June, New York 4th Dec, Petroleum.—Order.

AKON, Norwegian bark, 634, Christensen, 17th May, Rajang 1st May, Timber.—Chinchee.

AUSTRALIA, British ship, 999, Wm. Harris, 11th June, Manila 31st May, Ballast.—Melchers & Co.

CAMELOT, British bark, 370, Murphy, 1st June, Freemantle, W.A., and March, Sandalwood.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHARGER, American ship, 1,379, D. S. Goodell, 28th June, San Diego, Cal., 18th April, Ballast.—Russell & Co.

CONQUEROR, American ship, 1,540, A.D. Lothrop, 17th June, Anjer 1st June, Ballast.—Pustau & Co.

CONSTANCE, British ship, 1,592, P. R. Tingley, 7th June, New York 28th Feb, Kerosene Oil.—Pustau & Co.

C. C. CHAPMAN, American ship, 1,570, A. J. Hickson, 18th June, New York 24th Feb, Petroleum.—Russell & Co.

DOROTHEA, German bark, 620, H. Th. Moeller, 2nd May, Hamburg 1st Dec, General.—Siemens & Co.

EBENEZER, British barkentine, 317, James Miln, 16th June, Albany and May, Sandalwood.—Gilman & Co.

GEO. V. JORDAN, American schooner, 662, E. V. Lyman, 29th May, Haiphong 19th May, Ballast.—Order.

GREAT ADMIRAL, American ship, 1,497, James F. Rowell, 20th April, San Francisco 1st March, Flour.—Russell & Co.

HALLGREN, British ship, 1,088, Hayden, 21st May, New York 28th Dec, Kerosene Oil.—Siemens & Co.

ITON, French bark, 564, F. Reysler, 7th June, Honolulu 20th April, General.—Melchers & Co.

JOSEPHUS, American ship, 1,470, T. M. Rogers, 13th June, Newcastle, N.S.W., 16th April, Coals.—Butterfield & Swire.

LAVINGHO WAVE, British brig, 161, Alfred Rickers, 2nd June, Freemantle, W.A., 1st April, Sandalwood.—Siemens & Co.

MAEL TAYNE, British ship, 1,298, C. E. Dusha, 2nd June, Cardiff 6th Dec, Coals.—Melchers & Co.

MARTHA, British bark, 852, Cooke, 5th May, Haiphong 4th March, Timber.—Ed. Schellhaas & Co.

MARTHA DAVIS, American bark, 832, Pendleton, 13th June, Tjilatjap 28th April, Ballast.—Russell & Co.

NARVIAL, British ship, 1,327, Weston, 4th June, Kobe 12th May, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

RICHARD PARSONS, American bark, 1,116, W. F. Thordike, 7th June, Newcastle 17th April, Coal.—Wieler & Co.

SATSUMA, British bark, 364, A. G. Swenson, 12th June, Newchwang 15th May, Beans.—Ed. Schellhaas & Co.

SIR WM. WALLACE, British bark, 968, T. R. Brown, 2nd June, Singapore 10th May, Timber.—Kwong Mow Tye.

SPINAWAY, British bark, 335, J. Garrick, 2nd June, Champion Bay 4th April, Sandalwood.—Siemens & Co.

SOUTHERN CROSS, American ship, 1,087, J. A. Bailey, 13th May, Newcastle, N.S.W., 14th March, Coal.—Gus Company.

TITAN, American ship, 1,202, Allen, 13th April, New York 16th Nov., Oil.—Russell & Co.

VELOCITY, British bark, 400, R. Martin, 20th May, Honolulu 28th March, General.—Pustau & Co.

VIGILANT, American ship, 1,723, Wm. H. Gould, 2nd July, Amoy 30th June, Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
City of Peking	San Francisco	July 4th	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
Berenice	Trieste	July 4th	Austro-Hung. Lloyd's Co.
Antenor	Bombay	July 5th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Jason	Liverpool	July 5th	Butterfield & Swire.
Wingsang	London	July 5th	Butterfield & Swire.
Menciaus	Calcutta	July 6th	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Pekin	Liverpool	July 7th	Butterfield & Swire.
Thibet	London	July 8th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Parthia	Bombay	July 12th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
	Vancouver	July 28th	Adamson, Bell & Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Malwa	P. & O. S. N. Co.	July 13th, at noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Kaisow	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	About July 7th.
London, via Suez Canal	Glenfruin	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About July 7th.
Venice, via Straits, &c.	Berenice	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.	July 10th, at noon.
San Francisco, via K. &c.	City of Peking	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	July 6th, at 1 p.m.
San Francisco, via Ythama	Arabic	O. & O. S. N. Co.	July 16th, at 1 p.m.
Vancouver, B.C., via K. &c.	Port Augusta	Adamson, Bell & Co.	July 18th, at noon.
New Zealand Ports	Whampoa	Butterfield & Swire.	July 6th, at 4 p.m.
Sourabaya, via S'pore, &c.	Almora	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About July 8th.
Sandakan, Kudat, &c.	Memnon	Butterfield & Swire.	July 7th.
Manila, via Amoy	Nanzing	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	July 6th, at 3 p.m.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Yangtze	Siemens & Co.	July 6th, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai	Pekin	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Shanghai	Antenor	Butterfield & Swire.	July 7th.
Shanghai, via Swatow	Canton	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Jason	Butterfield & Swire.	July 7th.
Haiphong	Menciaus	A. R. Marty.	July 6th.
Coast Ports	Clara	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, daylight.
Swatow	Namow	Hop Hing Hong	To-morrow, at 2 p.m.

Intimations.